

ARTICLE APPROVED  
ON PAGE 36INTERNATIONAL COMBAT ARMS  
November 1985

# The Undercover SPY War

*The international intelligence operating techniques of the CIA and the KGB leave many experts wondering, who really is winning?*

By Gregg Lightbody

**E**spionage is a battle in which almost every country in the world takes part... whether they admit to it or not! Its history dates back to biblical times in Egypt and the 6th century B.C. in China. Though many nations declare espionage an illegal activity, most of them have government bureaus that engage in this undercover war. Whether they're called intelligence organizations, the security service, military intelligence, committee for state security or the secret state police, they often have the same intelligence gathering duties. Israel has their Mossad organization, France has the Second Bureau and the SDECE, Bulgaria has the Dajnavna Sigurnost and Britain has the SIS and MI6. The two largest combatants in this clandestine warfare are, not surprisingly, the Soviet Union's KGB and the United States' CIA.

The roots of the Central Intelligence Agency go back to 1942, founded during World War II when President Roosevelt established the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) to collect and analyze strategic wartime intelligence information required by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. After the war, in 1945, President Truman closed the bureau on the grounds that intelligence operations had no place in peacetime. This peacetime euphoria, however, was very short-lived. Congress became alarmed by the escalating cold war campaign of espionage, subversion and hostility directed from the Kremlin. So, in 1947, Congress passed the National Security Act, which established the CIA under the authority of the National Security Council (NSC). The CIA has little domestic involvement (with the exception of directives from the NSC regarding matters of national security), leaving counter-espionage duties in the United States up to the FBI.

Today, the CIA headquarters building is located in Langley, Virginia. The current Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) is William Casey, a member of the 1943 wartime staff of William Donovan, founder of the OSS. While the DCI is head of the CIA, he is also the leader of the larger U.S. Intelligence Community. This community is made up of 11 separate executive branch agencies and organizations that conduct a variety of intelligence activities and include Department of Defense elements such as

the National Security Agency (NSA) and other groups such as the State and Treasury Departments.

Current CIA organizational charts list five deputy directors; four of them represent a major arm of the CIA: operations, science and technology, administration, and intelligence. The operations arm collects foreign intelligence largely through secret means and carries out counterintelligence abroad. Science and technology collects and processes information gathered by technical collecting systems and is in charge of developing more advanced equipment to improve the process. The administration arm handles the daily administration and security of the organization. The intelligence branch is the largest of the four arms and is the Director's principal adviser on the production of national and international intelligence. Offices in this branch research and analyze major geographical areas of the world. No accurate figure pertaining to the CIA's budget or number of agents is available to the public.

Unlike the decentralized intelligence community of the U.S., the Soviet Union's intelligence organization is almost completely centralized in the *Komitet Gosu-*

*darstvennoe Bezopasnosti* (KGB) or Committee for State Security. The KGB invades every aspect of Soviet life, with expansive powers both at home and abroad. There are KGB officers in the armed services as well as the rival Soviet military intelligence service *Glavnoye Razvedyvatel'noye Upravleniye* (GRU).

Unlike the U.S. effort, Soviet intelligence forces have been viable since Czarist police sentenced internal dissidents to Siberian labor camps. The Soviets, though, have devised a policy to change the name of their security organization when the old name begins to connote too sinister an image. Since the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, the original CHEKA (Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counterrevolution and Espionage) organization was used as a weapon against Russian people and non-communist nations under the euphemisms GPU (1922-23), OGPU (1923-34), NKVD (1934-46), MVD (1946-54) and, finally, the KGB (1954-present).

The KGB headquarters is located in Moscow's Dzerzhinsky Square, about two blocks from the Kremlin. The rear of the building houses the Lubyanka prison for political prisoners, made infamous as the



SCOTT STANTIS